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EXAMINER

SHELEHEDA, JAMES R

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/587,959	Applicant(s) IKONEN ET AL.	
	Examiner James Sheleheda	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 11 and 13-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 11 and 13-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 11, 13-19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen et al. (Heinonen) (EP 804030 A2) (of record) in view of Allport (6,097,441) (of record).

As to claim 1, Heinonen discloses a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for attaching a mobile phone (6, Fig. 1) with a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19) to a television device (1, Fig. 1) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which television device has a first input (antenna or SACART connector of the television; column 3, lines 20-25) to receive first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10), wherein the coupling device comprises:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33), configured to convert said second information signal to a third information signal in the first format (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a first output (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) for supplying said third information signal to the first input (connected to link, 8; Fig. 1) of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using the *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

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As to claim 3, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said first output is a SCART-connector (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 4, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said first output is an antenna cable connector (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 6, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said coupling device comprises an internal power source (power supply, 38; see Heinonen at column 4, lines 4-7 and lines 40-44).

As to claim 7, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said coupling device comprises:

means for obtaining information from the first information signal (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45); and

a short range radio transmitter (see Allport at column 10, lines 9-35) for transmitting said information through a short range radio connection to said mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45).

As to claim 8, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said second information signal comprises at least picture information (see Heinonen at column 5, lines 54-58 and column 6, lines 1-8).

As to claim 10, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said short range radio connection is a LPRF link (see Allport at column 10, lines 21).

As to claim 11, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein by coupling said first output to said first input (connection 8, linking the interface, 7 to the television; see Heinonen at Fig. 1, column 3, lines 17-25) said coupling device is detachably attachable to a television device (wherein a SCART or antenna connection is removable at anytime by a user; column 3, lines 20-25).

As to claim 13, Heinonen discloses a system comprising a mobile phone (Fig. 1, 6) and a television device having first input to receive a first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10),

which mobile phone has a user interface (wherein some interface is inherently present for the user to input data to the phone; Fig. 1) and a connector (32, Fig. 3) to transmit a second information signal in a second format (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), wherein

the system comprises a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for receiving the second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) to a television device to be presented on the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device (allowing the user to

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interface with the phone through the television; column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which coupling device comprises:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33), configured to convert the second information signal to a third information signal in said first format (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a first output (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) to supply said third information signal in the first format to the first input (connected to link, 8; Fig. 1) of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio

receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using their *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 14, Heinonen discloses a method for coupling a mobile phone (Fig. 1, 6) comprising a user interface (wherein some interface is inherently present for the user to input data to the phone; Fig. 1) to a television device so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device (allowing the user to interface with the phone through the television (column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which television device contains a first input to receive a first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10), wherein

the coupling device receives a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) over a connection (32, Fig. 3);

the coupling device converts (column 3, lines 26-33) the second information signal to a third information signal in the first format suitable to the television device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

the coupling device provides the first input with the third information signal (through link, 8; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using their *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 15, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said mobile phone comprises a rechargeable battery (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44) and said coupling device further comprises a battery charger adapted for charging said mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44).

As to claim 16, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the first information signal comprises TV broadcast information (traditional broadcast television antenna signals; see Heinonen at column 3, lines 20-25 and column 7, lines 5-10).

As to claim 17, while Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the coupling device utilizes a power supply (column 4, lines 4-7), they fail to specifically disclose means for turning off circuitry providing unnecessary functions to save power when the link module is not needed to pass signals from the portable external device to the television device.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention for electronic devices to include a power switch, which is utilized to turn a device off when it is not in use, for the typical benefit of saving electricity and the costs associated with having the power constantly on.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include means for turning off circuitry providing unnecessary functions to save power when the link module is not needed to pass signals from the portable external device to the television device for the typical benefit of saving electricity and the costs associated with having the power constantly on.

As to claim 18, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said user interface of the mobile phone comprises an input portion to receive user input (inherent interface for the user to input data to the phone; see Heinonen at Fig. 1).

As to claim 19, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the first information signal comprises television broadcast information (receiving normal television antenna signals; see Heinonen at column 7, lines 5-10).

As to claim 22, Heinonen discloses a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for coupling a mobile phone (6, Fig. 1) to a video display device (1, Fig. 1) comprising:

- a connector (32, Fig. 3) adapted to receive an information signal from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

- a converter (column 3, lines 26-33) adapted to convert the information signal from the mobile phone into a signal format suitable for the video display device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

- a connector (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) adapted to couple the coupling device to the video display device (see Fig. 1; column 3, lines 42-49) and transfer the converted information signal to the video display device (through link, 8; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49), wherein the converted information signal is displayed on the video display device (column 5, line 54-column 6, line 10).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using the *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 25, Heinonen and Allport disclose a SCART-connector for coupling the coupling device to the video display device (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 26, Heinonen and Allport disclose a charging unit for the mobile phone integrated into the coupling device (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44).

As to claim 28, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the converter further comprises an information device to receive information from the video display device (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), convert the

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information into a format compatible with the mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), and transmit the converted information to the mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45).

As to claim 29, Heinonen discloses a method for coupling a mobile phone to a television device (Fig. 1), comprising:

receiving at a coupling device (6, Fig. 1) attached to the television device (1, Fig. 1) a first information signal transmitted from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

converting in the coupling device (column 3, lines 26-33) the first information signal into a second information signal compatible with the television device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

transmitting over an input device to the television device (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) the second information signal which is displayed on a display of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive signals from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a wireless connection.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the

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typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a wireless connection, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using the *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 32, Heinonen and Allport disclose a connection (RF connection; see Allport at column 10, lines 9-15) to couple the coupling device to the mobile phone (see Heinonen at Fig. 1) and a connection to couple the coupling device directly to the television device (see Heinonen at Fig. 1).

3. Claims 2, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen and Allport as applied to claims 1, 14, 22 and 29 above, and further in view of Bellamy (6,209,025) (of record).

As to claim 2, while Heinonen and Allport disclose a first information signal, they fail to specifically disclose wherein the coupling device comprises a second input for receiving the first information signal to be relayed to the television device through said first output.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of

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television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video content (column 3, lines 30-41) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include wherein the coupling device comprises a second input for receiving the first information signal to be relayed to the television device through said first output, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claims 20, 21, 27 and 31, while Heinonen and Allport disclose first and third information signals, they fail to specifically disclose a mixer for mixing the first and third information signals so as to cause the television device to simultaneously present information from both the first and third information signals together.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to

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provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video content (some mixer combining the video signals; column 3, lines 30-41 and column 4, lines 32-63) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include a mixer for mixing the first and third information signals so as to cause the television device to simultaneously present information from both the first and third information signals together, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claim 23, while Heinonen and Allport disclose displaying information on the display, they fail to specifically disclose wherein the converter is further adapted to generate a signal that replaces an image on the video display device with a display image of the mobile phone.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video

content (a pop-up overlaying the video display image; column 3, lines 30-41 and column 4, lines 32-63) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include wherein the converter is further adapted to generate a signal that replaces an image on the video display device with a display image of the mobile phone, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claim 24, while Heinonen and Allport disclose an information signals from the mobile phone, they fail to specifically disclose wherein the signal includes both voice and image data and the converter transforms the voice and image data into a format that can be output by the video display device.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data (including voice and image data; column 6, lines 51-67 and column 7, lines 18-21) on the television display simultaneously with the video content (a pop-up overlaying the video display image; column 3, lines 30-41 and column 4, lines

32-63) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include wherein the signal includes both voice and image data and the converter transforms the voice and image data into a format that can be output by the video display device, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claim 30 and 33, while Heinonen and Allport disclose displaying mobile phone information on the television device when the mobile phone is coupled to the television device via the coupling device, they fail to specifically reproducing a display of the user interface of the mobile phone on the display of the television device.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, line 50, column 7, line 8 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video content (column 3, lines 30-41) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the

need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include reproducing a display of the user interface of the mobile phone on the display of the television device, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen, Allport and Bellamy as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Bodle (GB 2,266,637) (of record).

As to claim 5, while Heinonen and Allport disclose the use of a SCART connector to connect the coupling device to the television, they fail to specifically disclose a switch to disconnect the first information signal from said first output when the coupling device is communicating with said portable external device and to connect the first information signal to said first output when the coupling device is not communicating with said mobile phone.

In an analogous art Bodle clearly teaches switched connectors for connecting a plurality of devices using SCART sockets (page 8, lines 20+ and page 9) where a selected source is switched on, ie, a second input from a first output is connected and a separate source is disconnected, such as with a remote control device, television, vcr,

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and various other audio/video components (pages 11-12) for the typical benefit of performing disconnection and reconnection of plugs and sockets associated with audio and/or video components without the need for mechanical switching (page 3, lines 19-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Allport's system to include a switch to disconnect the first information signal from said first output when the coupling device is communicating with said portable external device and to connect the first information signal to said first output when the coupling device is not communicating with said mobile phone, as taught by Bodle, for the typical benefit of performing disconnection and reconnection of plugs and sockets associated with audio and/or video components without the need for mechanical switching.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see pages 10-11 filed 06/20/05, with respect to claims 1-8 and 10-33, over Bellamy, have been fully considered and are persuasive. These rejections have been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments filed 06/20/05, with respect to the rejections over Heinonen and Allport have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. In response to applicant's arguments on page 15 in regards to the use of the mobile phone in a separate room, the examiner disagrees that this would in

any way render Heinonen's system "useless", as a typical television viewer will actually get up and enter a different room quite frequently. The examiner is unsure as to why applicant believes that enabling the system to continue to function while the viewer has chosen to visit the restroom or enter a kitchen for a snack would render the system "useless". Providing the ability to transmit data in different rooms and through walls (as indicated by Allport) would enable the data connection and transmission to be maintained throughout any brief trips the viewer takes around their home.

Further, it is noted that while applicant has specifically argued against using the device from a separate room, there appears to be no specific argument against the general motivation and benefits of providing the user with more "mobility" (as further indicated by Allport) which seems to perfectly fit the desires of a user of a *mobile* phone. Eliminating a physical connection to allow a user to operate their device from a distance, such as a couch several meters from the television, or carry the device with them (for example, to go to the kitchen to grab a snack), is a well established means to provide further flexibility to the viewer (such as with the current dominance of wireless remote controls over wired ones and shown by Allport).

b. Further, in regards to applicant's arguments, on page 15 of applicant's response, towards the wireless communication with the coupling device acting as a charger, it is noted that a charger is generally *NOT* designed to supply power to

a mobile phone during its operation. As the mobile phone is *MOBILE*, chargers are designed to recharge the phone battery when it is not in use, thus allowing the mobile phone to be retrieved from the charger and used in a *mobile* capacity once again. Additionally, it is noted that Heinonen does not in any way limit the charging of the mobile phone to only while it is in use, as this would of course eliminate the mobility of the phone.

c. On page 15 of applicant's response, applicant argues that Allport doesn't teach a short range radio transmitter.

i. It is noted that the claim limitation "short range" is a broad term and doesn't set any specific limitations on the required ranges of the transmitter. Allport discloses a wireless device communicating with a base station and television in a home (column 10, lines 9-42). This clearly meets the broad claim limitation of short range, as the device is clearly transmitting over a short range as to be received by the nearby base station.

ii. Applicant's further arguments towards a long range and high power of cellular telephones are irrelevant to the current references. Allport discloses utilizing 900 MHz or 2.4 GHz for FCC regulated *home* communications. It is noted that these frequencies for *home* communications are utilized by such devices as cordless telephones which are short range and low power as they are limited to the limited area

around the home. While *cellular* telephones, as indicated by applicant, may utilize some of the same frequencies, they're functionality is irrelevant to Allport's *home* communications system.

- d. On page 12 of applicant's response, applicant argues that a "power switch" does not meet the clearly defined functional structure of applicant's "means for turning off circuitry providing unnecessary functions..."

It is noted that there in fact appears to be no clearly defined structure to applicant's claimed means whatsoever. The specification seems to only define some "power saving technology" to perform the functionality of turning off unnecessary functions (see specification at page 10, lines 25-27). A "power switch" which turns off the unnecessary device to save power is clearly a form of "power saving technology". Further, as noted in the previous action, a power switch to turn off an unneeded device clearly meets the broad claim limitation of a "means for turning off circuitry providing unnecessary functions..."

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.


8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sheleheda whose telephone number is (571) 272-7357. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James Sheleheda
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2614

JS


VIVEK SRIVASTAVA
PRIMARY EXAMINER